

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1885.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Music-Luris di Lammermoor. BP M. Amer can Environte- Industrial Exhibition. Bijou Opera Wouse-Adous. 17. M. Casino-Rancs. 17. M. Comedy Theatre-Kellar. 17. M. Long Theatre-Keller, Fr. M.

In pa | heatre-The Ungistrate, FilaP. M.

Eden Studer-Tableaux in War, &c., 11 & M. to 11 F. M.

Grand Opera House-A Bunch of Keps. 1F. M. Barrig as Fajk Theater Oil lavender, FP. St. Reater & Bint's - Barriegas on the Uteds. Land SP. M. Badhon Nquare - benter - Shitta and Shares. 2:18 P. S Retropolitan Opera House To Glatiator. 2:18 P. S Mount Morris h atre Uncle tom's Cabin & F. M. Albie's Garden-Aione in London 17. M. People's 1 heatro—lier Atmement * P. U. Standar! Theatro—Missle, 2 F. M. Theile Theatro—Boulder Salisserices, 2 P. M. Tony Pantor's—Variety, 2 F. N. Union Square | Boutes - Romes and Juliet | 1 P. M. Union Square | heater-Komes and Juliet | F. M. | Wallack's Theater-Fair | Fr. M. | Wallack's Theater-Tos Sivals | S.F. M. | Bd Avenue | heater-Tos Sivals | S.F. M. | Bd Avenue Theater-Missel | Fr. M. | Edth | terest Theater-Evangeline | S.F. M. | Edth | terest Theater-Evangeline | S.F. M. |

A New Story by Bret Harte. We propose to begin in THE SUN three weeks from next Sunday a new story by Bret Barte. Its title

to "Snow Bound at Eagle's." It will be in three parts. and will be published on successive Sundays. We dare say that other journals in other towns will wish to join the newspaper syndicate by which this interesting production of our cleverest story writer will

be simultaneously issued. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Nov. 7, 1885, was:

.787,481

The Democracy Are Not Fools.

That amiable Mugwump journal, the Brooklyn Union, though reformed and restored to the Republican fold, still betrays the wickedness of its Mugwumpian habits. It predicts that the Democrats will introduce into the House of Representatives a bill to repeal the Civil Service act, and that the Senate and the President will resist it; whereupon the very mischief will be to pay.

It is funny when we consider how these high-toned theorists continually expect and desire that the Democratic party should commit some act of supreme folly and destroy all its brilliant prospects at a blow. Two or three years ago they were hot with the notion that the transformation of the tariff in the free trade interest would at once load the Democracy with a millstone about its neck and sink it to the bottom of the sea; yet when the experiment came to be tried, the millstone was flung off and broken into fragments and the Democracy arose out of the transaction safe, sound, and full of fight, Now they anticipate that the same sort of destructive process will be brought about by the civil service dispute, and that it will involve the Democratic party in a deadly explosion that will leave nothing of it alive.

There is no foundation for this hope in which the Mugwumps and ex-Mugwumps take such pleasure. The question was settled in the Democratic State Convention of New York. There, and not without some show of reason, it was believed that the civil service theory would be quarrelled over and would excite an internal strife in the party that would render its success impossible. But the men most opposed to the civil service humbug proved to be wise in their generation. Under the guidance of that promising young leader, Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN. they laid the whole thing aside for a more convenient season, and went into the canvass. without any embarrassing or dangerous complication

What would be the use of bringing in a made by the House. In the same way the Senate and the President are now opposed to any restoration of Jeffersonian principles in regard to appointments to office. The Senate is Republican, and wishes to keep in place all the Republicans that can be kept. The President is a philosopher loving competitive examinations and nonpartisan appointments; and he would never assent, at least so his friends assure us, to the repeal of the existing law. Therefore the only discreet course is to let this existing law slide, and to have no acrimonious conflict about it within the party, either in Congress or out. Meanwhile there is enough to do in carrying on the gr work of establishing and maintaining the vital principles of Democracy in all departments of the Government. Where Democracy rules we need not be afraid of a few civil service examinations, and a few PEARsons or Burrs needn't make us unhappy. Let all family feuds be avoided while the Mugwumps fight with each other and with the Republicans as much as they like. The Democrats should pay no heed to their predictions or their counsels, except to disappoint the one and disregard the other.

The New Oklahoma Raid.

 The Interior Department has learned that the Oklahoma region is overrun with settlers. The new invasion differs from the one attempted last spring in having been conducted very quietly. The old policy of COUCH and of PAYNE was to make as much stir as possible, hoping by the very number of their followers to drive the Government to a compromise. Now the aim is to stea. into the forbidden region in anall parties so as to forestail the expected opening of the Oklahoma lauds to settlement this winter by the action of Congress. The agent at the Pawnee and Ponca reservation informs the Indian Office that armed men pass his door daily on the way to Oklahoma, and Commissioner ATRINS, who has recently been in the region, has gathered information to the

Congress last winter, after a long debate on the Oklahoma question, effected a temporary settlement of it by authorizing the President to ascertain whether the Creeks and Seminoles, who have rights in the region, desire to dispose of them, and on what terms Little, however, was done immediately by the Government in this direction, partly, perhaps, because other important matters came up, in the management of the Indian Territory, including the Chevenne troubles, the freeing of the cattle trails, and the expulsion of the lessees of grass lands. The hubusters, however, did not wnit for the netion proposed by Congress. Immediately after the adjournment of that body they threatened to invade the Indian Territory in force, and they had to be dispersed by a proclamation from President CLEVELAND backed up by the assembling of troops.

Monnwhile the Creeks and Seminoles have themselves taken action in the matter, and have left it in an unfortunate shape. The Seminole Council appointed a delegation to treat with United States Commissioners for I and give us meagre or incorrect information

the sale of their rights in Oklahoma. The Creeks, however, decided at Eufaula last summer that they did not wish to sell their rights. But last Tuesday, in the Creek House of Warriors, a vote was taken, which resuited in forty-two for selling and forty-two for not selling, the Speaker's casting vote giving the latter side the majority. Of course, this is a decision not likely to satisfy anybody. Had both the Creeks and Seminoles determined by a large majority not to dispose of their rights in the lands, the question would be practically settled. The United States, in acquiring from these Indians the Oklahoma lands, got them at a low rate, on the express condition that they should not be open to the settlement of white men. Hence, if these tribes continue to insist on this condition, the Government must certainly stand by it. But since the Seminoles are ready to negotiate for giving it up, and the Creeks are evenly divided on the subject in one of the branches of their Legislature, the efforts to open Oklahoma must inevitably be renewed.

For the present the duty of the Government is to expel the intruders and reëstablish its authority over these lands. On the 13th of March the President Issued a proclamation forbidding the invasion that has nov been made, and warning intruders that the law would be enforced against them. Should they now be allowed to defy this Executive proclamation, and to remain in the Indian Perritory, a disastrous precedent would be established. The Oklahoma question may yet be settled in a satisfactory way by the voluntary action of the Indians, accompanied by wise legislation on the part of Congress. But the one inadmissible thing is to force the hand of Comgress by defying the law. Troops from Fort Reno have already arrested a hundred trespassers and taken possession of their loaded wagons. We may presume that the whole region will be cleared of intruders.

The First Job of the Season.

The head of the column is already in sight.

It is old Hennepin. Congress meets four weeks from to-day, and Congressman JEREMIAH H. MURPHY of Davenport, Iowa, is already manufacturing enthusiasm for the canal job. He and his colleagues hope that "by united and vigorous action the Northwest will succeed in overcoming the outside impression that the proposed canal is a sectional measure, and convince Congress that it is of national importance." The canal can be built for "nearly \$2,000,000 less than previous estimates," and will "cost only about \$6,000,000,"

The Congressmen from the States most directly interested in this canal scheme declare in advance, it is said, that they will vote against any River and Harbor bill that does not include Hennepin.

At the present rate of reduction in the estimated cost of the canal, we think it will be judicious for Congress, without paying any attention to the threats of the Hennepin Congressmen, to postpone consideration of this precious scheme for just about three

If the estimates are reduced \$2,000,000 a year, by 1833 Hennepin will be a pretty cheap ennal to dig.

Moreover, if it is going to be such a paying affair, and of such tremendous importance to the local interests directly affected, perhaps before 1888 some Western capitalists will have taken hold of Hennepin as a business enterprise.

It is not a work for the United States Government to undertake and to pay for.

The Irish Vote in Great Britain.

In the letter from Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT to THE SUN, which we printed on Friday, the strength and distribution of the Irlsh vote in England and Scotland were set forth with a clearness and minuteness that enable us to calculate the weight of this important facbill to abolish the thing in the House of Rep- | tor in the next election. Instead of 24, the resentatives? There would be no use in it. number of districts in which this element It would be folly, and just as great folly as | will turn the scale is put by Mr. DAVITT as it was to bring up the free trade question high as 50 or 70. This estimate of the value two years ago, when the Senate and the of Irish assistance is from two to three tim's President were immovably opposed to larger than that propounded by the Central a man of remarkable ability. He had an accu any change that might have been News Association, and it is more trust rate and extensive knowledge of the law, and worthy because the author's means of information are unquestionably superior. There is not a borough in Great Britain where there are a hundred Irish voters in which Mr. DAVITI has not spoken, and he knows exactly how his fellow countrymen feel toward the two great parties.

The proportion of seats to be affected being so large-amounting, in fact, to about a tenth of the whole House-the determination of the course to be pursued by Irish voters in British constituencies becomes a matter of the utmost consequence to the Home Rule cause. Mr. Davitt looks with some doubt on the policy of lending Irish assistance to the Tories, both because such an alliance would be inevitably temporary and because he thinks the term of the next House of Commons will be a brief one. He foresees that the next dissolution of Parliament will almost certainly be followed by the separation of the Whigs from the Radicals, and he feels that the latter are the natural and honest friends of Ireland.

His notion is, therefore, that the Irish vote should not be delivered in block to either of the great parties, as at present constituted, but that in each borough the Home Rulers should support that candidate, whether Liberal or Conservative, who will pledge himself to favor the revival of a Dublin Parliament. There is reason to believe from some announcements made by Mr. PARNELL's lieutenants that this judicious plan will be adopted.

The Great Map Maker.

Prof. Powell's last report on the Geological Survey announces that 57,508 square miles have been added to the surveyed area during the past fiscal year. At the present rate of progress it will be nearly a quarter of a century before the great work of making a topographic map of the Union is completed. This work, which is now engaging twentyseven parties of the Topographic Corps and many cooperating agencies, is preliminary to the thorough study of our geology, which without a good map cannot be accurately investigated.

The parts of our country that have been satisfactorily mapped are as yet comparatively small. The surveys of the General Land Office embrace about one-half of the entire area, but, unlike the Canadian land surveys, our work does not meet the necessary requirements of science. We have plotted townships and filled in the details of drainage, but latitudes, longitudes, and altitudes have been determined only at rare intervals. In New York State the exact geographical position of many important towns has not yet ascertained. It is the purpose of the State survey now in progress to correct the details supplied by maps of counties and townships and give us at last an accurate map of the State. The chief faults that mar all the maps of our country with which public and private enterprise have supplied us are that, while showing very well the drainage and cultural features of the Union, they are not accurate enough in geographical positions

about the contour or vertical relief of the

country delineated. The purpose of the Geological Survey is to give us a good topographic map of our 3,000,000 square miles, to carry on with this work such features of geological research as can now be satisfactorily studied, and finally to present the results of a thorough investigation of our geology. The scheme involves map making on a scale of four miles to the inch, and in important mining districts and very populous regions on still larger scales. This prodigious enterprise would be the work of a century if the Geological Survey were not reenforced by efficient colaborers, such as various State surveys, the Engineer Corps, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, all of which are now working in harmony with the plan of the organization of which Prof. PowerL is chief. A little more than one-fifth of the entire work has now been

completed. The undertaking has met the approval, both in its plan and methods, of the leading scientific men of the country. Many of the reports and papers issued by the survey are sufficiently popular in style and contain facts of such general interest as to be read with pleasure by all intelligent people.

While There's Life There's Hope. Is it true, as the Evening Post says, that the American people will never consent to reconsider an adverse verdict upon a public

man ?" This profound generalization was suggested to the Evening Post by a report from Augusta to the effect that Mr. BLAINE " is in a very bitter frame of mind," and that the great historian "complains constantly of neglect, says that the failure of Republican speakers to mention him shows that all his services to the party are forgotten, and that he is to be set aside as no longer available."

We don't believe, in the first place, that Mr. BLAINE is in such a frame of mind. He is too good-natured to be bitter, too sensible to complain, and too full of pluck and vitality to give up hope. Besides, who is going to set him aside as no longer available? Not the Republican party, for Republicans still regard Mr. BLAINE with an admiration and an affection which no other Republican leader can claim. Not the Muzwumps, certainly. Recent events have demonstrated their impotence. They are not able to set anybody aside.

Mr. BLAINE has no reason to weep over the defeat of DAVENPORT, except as he feels a personal interest in that gentleman's fortunes. The real victims of Tuesday's battle are the anti-BLAINE Republicans of last year. The result shows what an insignificant factor in politics they are. It shows that BLAINE would have nothing to dread from Mugwamp hostility if he should run for

President in 1888. That bugaboo is gone. But even if Brother BLAINE is suffering from fancied neglect and ingratitude, is there any truth in what the philosopher of the Evening Post lays down as a principle of American politics?

"When the people find out that a public man is not a that he has appeared to be; when they examine his putation and find it based upon error; when, after such examination, they decide to drop him, they will never consent to pick him up again. All the Credit Moother statesmen tearned this by bitter experience.

Did they? How was it in the case of JAMES A. GARFIELD, a Credit Mobiller statesman against whom the evidence of venality was ten times as strong as anything ever brought against Blaine, and whom our esteemed contemporary supported for President, presumably because GARFIELD had indulged in some cant about civil service reform?

In American politics, as Brother BLAINE knows, while there's life there's hope-hope for everybody but the Mugwumps.

Probably the source of most poignant grie! the Hon, WILLIAM M. EVARTS is the thought that he will be deprived of the privilege of presenting the Hon. IRA DAVENPORT'S name to the Republican National Convention, two years from next June.

ALBERT CARDOZO, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court in this department, who died at his residence in this city yesterday, was always presented his argument with marked cogency and clearness. He was elected as a Democratic candidate to the Supreme Court bench in 1866, but resigned in 1872 after certain charges had been preferred against him. But for this, his learned attainments and natural powers would doubtless have raised him to extraordinary distinction. He possessed courtly and elegant manners, and his head was a model of high intellectual beauty. His nature was gentle and cordial, and his friends were closely attached to him.

If Chairman Henser, is tired of campaign ranket, how would it do to impress ex-Senator Wallack into the service of his party for the important struggle next year !—Philodelphia Record.

When the Pennsylvania Democrats find a more efficient political organizer and campaign manager than the Hon, WILLIAM UDOLPHO Hussel of Lancaster it will be time to talk about superseding Brother HENSEL as Chairman of the State Committee. There's a Governor to be elected in Pennsylvania next year. and if Brother HENSEL is noted for one thing more than another, it is for supplying that Republican State with Democratic Governors.

The quidnance of Constantinople are said to interpret Gen. LEW WALLACE's presence in that city as signifying that he will be the Sultan's chief adviser in the stirring times at hand. If this be so, perhaps we shall see the lessons of Owi Creek and the Monocacy utilized on the Bosporus, Gen. Wallace's successor, too, the Hon. S. S. Cox, though not a military man, yet as an ex-member of the Naval Committee of the House might give the Sultan points on maritime warfare, did not his official position forbid. But a loss startling view of Gon. Wal-LACE's mission connects it with offering to sell o the Porte a new tornedo, doubtless much to the disgust of another American soldier, Gen. BERDAN, who has long been at Constantinople with a torpedo of his own to dispose of.

There is a poet in St. Louis who has con tributed to contemporary literature the verses which we here reproduce:

I saw the wind how ing by me; I heard the sience sighing righ me; I saw a denon who would try me; All through the town, Both up and down.

I was pleased, these things tensed me.
I was mad, these things eased me.
I was sad, because they pleased me.
The precious clown.
Hoth up and down!"

low! by him, and who heard the silence sigh, is Davis. He is a Judge and a cousin of JEY-FERSON DAVIS. It is believed that the extraordinary phenomena which Judge Davis reports from St.

Louis were remote effects of the explosion of

The name of the post who saw the wind

the Mugwump wind bag at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street in this town.

From an Interview with a Prominent Newsdealer in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser

The New York newspapers are pushing heir eiren a ion here for all they are worth. Finiv & s. netropolitan newspapers are brought here daily. On Sunday the number is much greater. I take 200 of them myself on Sunday. And there are several others who take as many if not more. There must be nearly 1,480 sold here on that day. The ers is the favorite; then screaming, and it is very seldom that we have any left

From the Richmond State. The probability is that Mahone's next effort

will be to run for Congress from the Petersburg district

THE ACTIVE WITS OF PARIS.

ardon's New Play-Dander a Vicilm of Mor-phine-Madame Adam to Publish her Me-moirs-M. Grevy and the Prince of Wales. Paris, Oct. 25 .- What is the outlook for the coming winter season in Paris, more especially in the domain of art and letters? What are the forthcoming books and what the plays that will soon be the talk of the day? At the present moment it is the fashion in Paris to lament the decadence of the stage. None of the theatres are prosperous, many are on the verge of bank-ruptcy, even the Comédie Française fails to attract the public as it did formerly. The reason of this decadence, according to some authorities, is the rival attraction of the innumerable café concerts, and this is amply proved by figures. Thus, for instance, the last statement of accounts of the Society of Music Composers and Editors shows that out of 928,000 france authors' fees, the café concerts paid 524,000 francs, while the theatres only paid 404,000 francs. The café concerts have the advantage of cheapness; the best seats cost only three francs, whereas the best seats at the theatres cost eight or ten francs. But this mere differ-ence of price is not sufficient to account for the desertion of the theatres. If the theatres gave the worth of eight francs, people would go to them; if the theatres were amusing people would go to them: If the theatres were more moral people would go to them. As it is, people now go to the theatre not to seek amusement, but out of lassitude. They read and hear about such and such a piece at such and such a theatre. They go to that theatre moodlly and without any anticipation of pleasure.

such a theatre. They go to that theatre moodily and without any anticipation of pleasure, and often with the consoling thought that after all they will not be obliged to sit the piece out. In short, the present unsatisfactory condition of the Parisian stars and its total ruin in the previnces is due to a variety of causes, to the star system, to the travelling company system, to the rapacity of the authors, to vicious syndicates for collaboration, to the ignorance of the managers, and above all to the skepticism and indifference of the public.

At present there are three plays in preparation which are destined to be warmly discussed and porhaps to awaken the public from its lethargy; these are "Sapho" by Alphonse Daudel, Germinal" by Emile Zola, and "Georgette" by Sardou. The latter, like all Sardou's pieces, will doubtiess be a marvel of skilful construction and a prodigious piece of secule juggling; it will astonish the public and have every success except the success of a work of literary art, Sardou never writes with the fervor and conviction of an artist; he writes to make money; he deliberately manufactures a play, even for one artist, like "Théodora," and in manufacturing it he carries his skill and care so far that not a single movement, not the position of a single chair on the stage, is left unnoted in the hieroglyphics and diagrams of his manuscript to the theatre the manager and actors have simply to follow his instructions without questions or objections, for

is left unnoted in the hieroglyphics and diagrams of his mine en scene. When Sordon brings his manuscript to the thearre the manager and actors have simply to follow his instructions without questions or objections for nobody knows more about the stage than Sardon. When Sardon read "Georgette" to the actors of the Vaudevilla Theatre the other day, previous to the rehearsnis, the manager, struck by the extreme simplicity of the scenery and mounting required, remarked: "You have been thinking of the provinces M. Sardon?" and Sardon replied with a tone of great satisfaction, "Oh! out! "Georgette" can make the round of France in a bandbox." This had evidently been Sardon's principal aim in manufacturing "Georgette," namely, to make a good play for travelling companies a play suitable for exportation and requiring no outlay on scenery, costumes, or accessories.

Alphonec Daudet's play, "Sapno," which will be produced at the Gymnase in December, about the same time that. "Georgette" will be represented at the Vaudeville, is a dramatization of the author's novel of the same name. It is the work of one of the most exquisite literary actists of the century, of a man whose whole life and talk is his art. At the timo of the publication of the number is of the publication of the number is of the publication of the number is of the publication of the number of the same name. It is the work of one of the most exquisite literary work it is the most complete and perfect of all Daudet's novels, but its subject, derived from a phase of life and manners peculiar to Paris, remiers it difficult to discuss before an Anglo-Saxon public. In Paris the life and character of a woman like Sarho is a subject of deep interest to nine-tenths of the men and of profound curiosity to haif the women. Imagine how great the attraction will be when the realism of the stimes and increase pain, and sleeplessness, the more so as ne had become a habitual user of morphine in during the subject of the same name. At the present moment the play is retained

tation from the novel of the same name. At the present moment the play is retained by the dramatic censorship chiefly for the reason that in one of the scenes the gendarmes are represented shooting down the rioters, and the represented shooting down the rioters, and are is idea of gendarmes committing such an act is rejugnant to good republican sentiments. "Germand" is a study of lite and manners in the French coal mining districts and the story the French coal mining districts and the story therminal" is a study of life and manners in the French coal mining districts and the story of a great strike, the hero of which is Ettenne Lanter. The original of this character is Basly, the organizer of the strike at Anzin in 1884, who was elected one of the Decuties for Paris at the recent elections, "Germinal" will, of course, be liconsed after a few con-cessions on either side and after the sacrifice of a few seems and situations. Among the other novelites in preparation at the theatre the most important is "Les Jacobites" of François Coppée, which will shortly be produced at the Odéen, and on which great hopes are founded. At the same theatre

shortly be produced at the Odeen, and on which great hopes are founded. At the same theatre, also, we shall probably see a three-net adaptation of the most charming of the novels of the brothers de Goncourt. "Renee Maunerin." At the other theatres there is nothing very remarkable in preparation, except a comody of Patheron which will be played at the Theatre Français in the spring of 1886.

The book market is absolutely dull and void of interest. The depression of trade has affected the publishers, and especially the publishers of citions de luxe. This season the bibliophiles will look in vain for fine editions insistrated with fine etchings and printed on hand-made paper. This department of the publishing business is at a standardil for the present. In the department of current literature the mest innortant announcement made is that of the flest yolume of Ernest Renau's." History of the Jawish People, "which he considers to be his beat and most complete work, and also a five-net philosophical drama by the same author, entitled." Le Protre de Nomi." great hopes are founded. At the same theatre

it that of the first volume of Ernest Renan's
History of the Javish People," which he considers to be his best and most complete work, and also a five-set philosophical drama by the same author, entitled "Le Prêtre de Nemi."

Alphonse Daudet will not write a novel this winter, as he has done hitherto during the past ten years. His iliners obliges him to take a rest. The novel or rather the satirical tableaux, entitled "Tarlaria des Alpes," which is to ancear simultaneously in half a dozen languages next month, was written last year. The delay in its publication is due to the complication of the international publishing speculation of which it is the subject, and also to the preparation of the illustrations.

This dearth of novels is worthly of note. The young writers do not seem to take kindly to fiction. The best of them are critics and journalists, Journalism is driving books out of the field, and the chroniqueur by his literary discussion and presentation of the inches and journalists, Journalism is driving books out of the field, and the chroniqueur by his literary discussion and presentation of the men. manners, and topics of the day is gradually superseeding to the medern fashion, while the writers are still in the land of the living is likely to be increased very shortly by four volumes of memoirs of the brothers Edmond and Jules de Goncourt. These two brothers, whose names are famous as the historians of the art and society of the eighteenth century, and whose delicately nervous style has made their novels the models of almost all the present school of French literary men and society people of the second empire. Every night before they went to bed they made notes of the second with the artists, literary men, and society people of the second empire. Every night before they went to bed they made notes of the second with a state of the renal woman of the praining with the renal story. These notes of the manner of the firm o

Oh, William Mahone.

And the wind through your whisters is blown.

WLAUGHLIN ON ATERLING'S CASE. was Suspended for a Special Purpose,

Which has Been Accomplished, Alderman Sterling has so far received no notification as to whether a decision has been reached or not on the appointment of Governnent weigher. At his home in Brooklyn yes-

terday, he was in no way disturbed. Since the close of the examination," he said, "on Oct. 30, I have heard nothing about this matter except what I have seen in the newspapers. The Mugwumps have now said the worst they can against me on general prin-ciples, but not one of them has come here to find out how I stand among my neighbors, who have known me for nearly forty years. So far as the weighership is concerned. I know that I can discharge the duties of the office as well as any man alive, and I also know that there can be no successful opposition to my appointment as far as my character is concerned. I went as far as my character is concerned. I went into an examination for the place with several other competitors, and I did the best I could under the circumstances. I have no knowledge whatever whether I shall be the successful man or not, but of course it will be very satisfactory to me if I receive the appointment. I believe the Government authorities intend to act perfectly fair in the matter. A decision, it is expected, will be reached in a few days.

Hugh McLaughlin was asked yesterday what he thought as to the point made that as four voteran solders passed the examination with higher percentages than Sterling, the latter could not therefore be appointed. This point is based on section 1.754 of the United States Revised Statutes, which is to the effect that veterans shall have the preference.

"As I understand it," said Mr. McLaughlin, "the provisions of the law you refer to do not apply to the case of Mr. Sterling. The facts are that Collector Hedden appointed Sterling weigher, which he had a right to do, as at that time divil service examinations did not apply to that branch of the uovernment service. Opposition was made to Mr. Sterling's appointment by the friends of the gentleman whom Mr. Sterling superseded, also by some of the New York press, claiming that Sterling was not competent to perform the duties of the office. The President ordered that Mr. Sterling be suapended, not removed, mind you, and that a civil service examination be had for that branch of the Government service, with the view of dismissing Sterling if he should be found incompetent.

"The examination has been had, and Sterling is not asking for the appointment; he is

incompotent,
The examination has been had, and Sterincompotent.

"The examination has been had, and Sterling is not asking for the appointment; he is simply asking for reinstatement to the place he held before the President ordered his suspension. As matter of fact and law, if there had been one hundred gentlemen examined, and Mr. Sterling had had the lowest percentage on the eligible list he would be entitled to be reinstated. In other words, the examination was ordered expressly to test Sterling's ability to perform the duries of that office. As the President had determined to have the weigher pass an examination bereafter, it was but right to have all applicants go before the Commissioners for examination, but not for competition against Sterling, as he was simply suspended pending an examination as to his competency to perform the duties of the office to which the Collector had appointed him. So you see the strictures and comments are not applicable to Sterling's case."

HIGH TIMES AHEAD.

Preparations for Lavish Entertaining Next Winter at Washington.

From the Battimore Sun. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Senator Stanford of California, who has leased the house on Ketreet for-merly belonging to ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Brndy, has just sent on from his seat near San Francisctwo car loads of antique furniture, bric-a-brac, &c., for the adornment of his establishment in Washington. More is to follow, and although the house is already rich in the best appointments, his purpose is to add to it, so as to give it the most attractive interior in the city. stored, is refurnishing without regard to expense, and has also a corps of decorative artists at work, beautify ing and embelilening the walls and ceilings. Mr. Scott counts his wealth by millions, and Mr. Stanford counts his by tens of millions. These next door n ighbors will each entertain in magnificent style the coming season. Representative Bayne of Pennsylvania to-day concluded the negotiations for one of the spacious mansion on I street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, the same square where ex-Senator Creswell formerly lived, and Senator Evarts has taken a not less imposing

The real estate agents all report that the demand for anticipated that the coming season in Washington will be the gayest that the capital has ever known. A num-ber of gentiemen of wealth in the large cities of the East and West who have not heretofore tried the pleasures of a Washington winter in housekeeping, are muking i quiries as to accommodations. It was said that Mr. Robt. Garrett contemplated securing a residence here this winter, but Mr. Garrett wrote a day or two ago that the report was erroneous, as he proposed remaining l

although according to regulation the formal opening i considered as dating from New Year's Day. The two ter, while in the character of dinner parties, were attended by large and distinguished gatherings. On the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of the Mikado the floral display, principally of the different varieties of Japanese chrysanthemums, was exquisitely lovely, and elicited from the guests expressions of unbounded admiration. Last night Mr. Z. L. Leiter of Chicago, who will continue to occupy the Bisine mansion, gave a large dinner party, at which all the guests were of prominence, and next Tuesday the weekly reception for the diplomatic corps will be renewed at the British embass; New York on account of his ill health, is expected here with Mrs. Cameron either to-morrow or in the early par of next week. The Senator's health has been so improved by his extended California trip, and his nature is so social and genial, that his friends will not be sur crised to find him soon again at the head of anothe

The Obese Police of Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 .- Broad street at this writing—4 o'clock in the afternoon—bas just been en-livened by the annual parade of the police force of this cession was imposing in numbers and doubly imposing by the personnel of the force. To a cosmopolitan on looker it seemed to be composed exclusively of fat men Such a collection of fat men clad in right fitting uni form could not be matched, I venture to say, in any

other city, except possibly in Pekin.

Another peculiarity of the Philadelphia police force was apparent in the gray heards of the Captains, who. with one or two exceptions, bore the unmistakable

marks of veteran tranchermen. Like all other citizens of Philadelphia, the police in the procession had a look of eminent, casy-going respectability which elicited many favorable comment from their fellow citizens on the sidewalks, but they certainly did not impress a stranger with the belief that yards, or jump over a five-foot fence in a chase after a burgiar. As an exhibition of the good feeding in which duces to longevity and obesity, the procession was a triumphant success.

The Colored Vote Dividing. From the Neso York Freeman.

In New York State a very large number of olored men voted a mixed ticket, and quite a numbe roted the Democratic ticket straight. This shows that the colored voters of the Empire State are growing in political wisdom. They are beginning to understand that to divide their voting strength is much the wisest course for them to pursue.

The Mugwumps Did It.

From the Boston Journal. Gen. Carr was the special object of attack from the New York Evening Port and other journals of that stripe in New York. It should impress those papers as an interesting coincidence that Gen. Carr. whou they assailed, ran some thousands of votes shead of Mr Davenport, whom they supported. After this who shall say that the Mugwump journals were wholly withou

He Pelt Shy, but Made the Effort.

Paris, Oct. 23.-We always feel a little shy about speaking of people whom we are fond of, and whose life has been to a certain extent interwoven with our own; we feel this embarrassment even when we have nothing to say but what is pleasant and agreeable. I am therefore obliged to make a certain effort to speak f the marriage of the oldest daughter of the Duc de

William Makent.

From the Columbus Disputch. Oh, the breezes that over Virginia blow
Hear to west ward a pitiful moan:
The a soluting of sorrow and wai ing of woe
That appear in mismeity ever to grow.
As incersanity, throbbingly, notward they go
From the throat of poor William Malione. To the sun of the 4th as it mounted the sky. Was a surrowful electric show to

A CLEAN SWEEP IN BROOKLYN.

Low's Mugwamps Cherishing Vata Hopes of

Retention in Office. Political gossips in Brooklyn are already making up a cabinet for Mayor-elect Whitney. and a siste for the minor appointments. The crushed Mugwumps are declaring that Mr. Whitney has already received a list of the heads of the various departments from the Democratic managers, and that he has already surrendered all liberty of action. As a matter of fact, there never was any understanding be-

of fact, there never was any understanding between Mr. Whitney and the Democratic leaders in reference to the appointments. Mr. Whitney stands absolutely unplended.

Since election night the advocates of a non-partisan administration of municipal affairs have been confined to a small circle on the Heights and the Hill, and scores of those who have served under Mayor Low for four years are using every effort to retain their places under his successor. The indications, however, are that there will be a clean sweep and that Democrats only will be placed in command.

The Republicans have not yet recovered from their surprising deleat. They view their rollitical future in Brookyn with dismay. At the meeting of the General Committee to-morrow night, arrangements will be made for an increase of that body in accordance with the rule adopted by the State Convention, and an effort will be made to restore repentant Mugwumps to full fellowship in the ward associations. In the present spirit of the regulars, it is not likely that the unregenerate Mugwumps will be treated with much consideration, their alliance with the Republicans at the late election being regarded as a positive injury instead of an element of strength.

SIGNOR *BARILI DYING.

One of a Famous Musical Family, and Half Brother to Adelian Pattl.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 .- Sig. Ettore Barili, the well-known instructor in the Italian methhis residence, 915 South Sixteenth street. The Professor is suffering from a complication of catarrh of the stomach and congestion of the liver, and on Friday the doctors gave their patient up, but on Saturday he railled slightly To-day the symptoms were more alarming.

Prof. Barill comes of a famous musical family. He is half brother to Adelina and Carlotta Patti, and is the son of Frank Barili, a popular Italian singer and a great baritone in his day, and Katherine Barili, who was one of the foremost women of her time. The rare vocal gifts of the parents have descended upon their children to the second generation. Patti and her hardly less glited sister, the late Carlotta have world-wide reputations, and Etiore was the Rigoletto of twenty-live years age. The unit made members of the family all possoss a peculiarly rich and flexible baritone voice of great power and compass. His sons, Enrico C. who is associated with his father at the Conservatory, and who sings in the choir at St. John's Roman Catholic Church; Alfredo, who is winning fame as an instructor at Atlanta, Ga. and Armendo, the youngest, who is his father's pupil—ail possoss voices of the same timbre and quality. their children to the second generation. Patt

quality.

Prof. Barili, who is about 57 years of age, took charge of the musical education of his half sister, Adelina Patti, and trained her for a performance in New York when she was only 7 years old.

A CREMATORY FOR BOSTON.

The New England Cremation Society To Begin Operations, From the Boston Herald.

Begin Operations.

From the Boston Heraid.

Boston is to have a cremation society, with a capital stock of \$25,000, in 2,500 shares. John Storer Cobb has been chosen President: Nathan Appleton, Emily J. F. Newhall, and the Rev. Frederick Frothingham, Vice-Presidents: John Ritchie, Treasurer: Sydney P. Brown, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Lois A. Frothingham, Corresponding Secretary, and Dr. Lyman S. Hangood, Dr. Mary J. Safford, Carl Zerraha, and F. S. Cabot, directors. The association was chartered only day before yesterday under the name of the New England Cremation Society, and its affairs are as yet in embryo. None of the stock has been subscribed for, and it has not even been determined where the crematory is to be. It is to consist of a chapel where any kind of religious services may be heid according to the wishes of the friends of the deceased, and beneath which the furnace will be constructed. During the religious ceremony, the coffin containing the body will be placed upon a platform and lowered into the basement, this operation being concealed from the view of the audience by a black currain. The body is removed from the casket and placed in the receiving chamier of the furnace, where it is consumed. The ashes are subsequently withdrawn, placed in an urn, and raised by the platform to the chapel, and the subterranean chamber, there is also to be a "columbarium" for the reception of urns which the relatives of the incinerated do not care to remove.

The ashes weigh from five to seven pounds, according to the weight of the body. The int-

The ashes weigh from five to seven pounds, according to the weight of the body. The inter does not come into direct contact with the according to the weight of the body. The inter does not come into direct contact with the fire, but is consumed by superheated air within a few minutes. Enthusiastic advecates of cremation say that within a few years electricity will be used for the purpose. A wire will be pineed at the head and another at the feet, and, prestol the body will be reduced to askes by the pressure of a button, just as Hell Gate was blown up. It is expected that when incineration becomes the fashion coffins will be made of metal. Of course they will only be used to convey the corpse to the crematory, and will be of no use afterward, so probably they will be hired by the day. A stockholder in the new cremation society will not necessarily be entitled to free incineration. He will have a share of whatever accrues in the way of profits or assessments, but he will have to pay for being burnt like any outsider. If the furnace is kept going by sufficient patronage, the cost of a single incineration will not exceed \$10. It costs \$40 to be cremated at Washington, Pa., and at Lancaster the expense is about the same. Business is to be begun in Boston as soon as the stock is subscribed for, and when that necessary preliminary is accomplished a building will at once be erected.

Revengeful Ex. Postmosters. From the Boston Heraid.

From the Roston Heraid.

Washington, Nov. 4.—It has been discovered at the Post Office Department that a systematic effort is been under it many places by Tostonasters recently remained in unany places by Tostonasters recently remainshing the amount of postage receipts at their offices. These ex-Postinasters manage to have boxes for the collection of mail at their places of business or classifier, and convey large numbers of latters in this way to the railway stations, preventing them from going through the local Post Office. Proceedings are to be taken by the department to put anend to this practice, on account of its unfairness to the new appointees.

The Bridge Police.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Board of Bridge Trustees will meet to morrow, when the subject of increasing the pay of bridge policemen will receive consideration. With hardly one exception those in authority seem willing to allow the men the same pay authority seem willing to allow the men the same pay and allowances as are given to the Central Park force. While the matter is being considered, it may be pertinent to remark that provision should be made directing the appointment of the bridge police during good behavior. They are as much entitled to consideration as the police of either New York or Brooking, and are vested with even more authority, as they are empowered to effect arrests in both cities. Every person who has occasion to use the kridge will readily admit the lusiness of the claim of the police to recognition, as they are the project rs of life and properly amid the daily throngs of wayfarers crossing the great structure.

BROORLYN, Nov. 7.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The comnunication of J. Manade d Davies in yesterday's Euis timely. I hope Tue Sun will advocate, with its neual

You are Right-Emphasis on Last Syllable. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Several of my young lady friends insist that the proper and correct Unclation of chrysanthemum is "chrysanthem," is I insist it is chrysanthemum. If you please decide in "Insist that shines for all officer-sunday—and therety oblige A Youse Laby Braden.

A Youse Laby Braden.

A Case of Champange Wan for Gov. Hill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A novel wager was made by John Maloney of Brooklyn on the election of Gov. Hill. It was two cases of Muniu's Fx-tra Dry. One case will so to the Executive Manaton on he Hudson, with the compliments of the winner. New York, Nov. 7.

Tan Hon. G. W. Schuyler's Illness.

ITHACA, Nov. 7.-The condition of the Hon. having passed the crisis very favorably, but he is still having passed the crisis very favorably, but he is still dangerously ill, and his friends regard the present improvement as temporary only. His case he exceedingly complexited, and fittle house is indulged in as to his ultimate recovery. He is consensus at time, but his decay is not consensus at time, but his decay is an hazare, who was summoned from Washington yesterday, reached Philisleipha, but was unable to proposed further an account of being suddenly setzed with sickness which completely recovered hom. He is lying that the bidominade finite in the quaster city, and his advices as to his condition have breat facelyed by the family to-day. Great sympathy is expressed here for the family in their affliction.

The Pleasey Council Becrees BALTIMORE, Nov. 8,-The Rev. Dr. O'Connell.

Dalitions, Nov. 8.—The Rev. Dr. O'Connell, bearer of the decrees of the late Flenary Council approved by the Pape is expected to reach this city early in the present week. He sailed on faiturday a week ago, and may arrive in New York at any time. He will before publishing any of the matters, confer with architahog dibbons.

SUNBEAMS.

-The eldest daughter of the late Charles Dickens has written a biography of her father.

—The Dartmouth College students call ondly for the opening of their reading room on Sunday,

-It is rumored that the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, "Ruler of the Queen's Naves," will be raised to the peerage after the general election in England.

-When Prof. Maria Mitchell's 67th birthlay came around, her pupils at Vassar presented her with a jelly cake in sixty-seven lavers.

-The Berlin Vossische Zeitung reminds its readers that two centuries ago the population of Berlin was 17.440, of whom over 5,000 were French, chiefly

... The seventy-five couples constituting the Dake of Beaufort's pack of hounds at Badminton con summabout forty tons of meal, three tons of blecuits, and (50) horses annually.

-It is a remarkable circumstance in conmection with the recent taking of the census in British Burmah, that although the whole population is devoted to cock fighting, only one man was returned as a cock

-The prevalence of small-pox in Montreal

having made the holding of a carnival there this winter out of the question, several cities, among them Ottawa, their limits -The Captain of a Boston sloop has been

fined \$20 by the Custom House anthorities of Newport for having her name on the stern painted in white letters on a red background instead of white letters on a black -Methodist conferences in Wiscopsin have

leclared their belief that Christian men ought not to raise or sell tobacco. Thirty thousand acres of the plant were under cultivation in the State this year, and much omment has been roused.

-The London Field's annual List of Hounds embraces: Of sing hounds, 14 packs; of fox hounds, 92 (19 in Ireland); of harriers, 153; of beagles, 17. No opposition or houtlifty whatever to hunting has thus far been manifested in Ireland this season.

-Mrs. Baucroft, the actress, known as Marie Wilton in the records of the stage, has been re ceived into the Roman Catholic Church, and has joine the corps of devout practical followers of that faith, as which Miss Mary Anderson and Lotta also belong. -Mile, Benoit, a young Vendéan lady who lately took her medical degree, is now appointed medi-cal examiner of girls throughout the municipal schools of

Paris. It is the business of Mile. Benoit to see that girls are not overworked, and that they get through their studies under sanitary conditions. -The further examination of the Archtuke Rainer's puppyri at Vienna has led to the discovery an interesting and valuable fragment of Homer's dyssey. This copy dates from the second century fuherto these papyri were not known to contain more

of Homer than some fragments of the list. -A strip of Arabian paper dating from the inth century, and containing a woodcut with orna-ments and initials, has just been found among the papers of the Austrian Archduke Rainer. This relic Arabian origin, or that it was, at all events, known to he Arabs in the ninth century.

-A colony of lepers is located at Tracadie. New Brunswick, in Gloucester county, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There is another small settle-ment of lepers in the British provinces which is almost entirely unknown. It is at unted in the western part of Cape Breton, near Lake Ainsile, the members being na-tives of the likehlands of Scotland. -State control, the New Bedford Mercury

observes, has neither made fish more plenty in numbers or variety nor decreased their price in Massachusetts, where "the poor man who seeks to draw from bay or pond or stream a mass of fish for his table is no better rewarded now than before the days of Seth Green and Prof. Baird; nor do sportsmen oftener fill their baskets -The melody of the sailors' chorus, "We

sail the ocean blue, and our saucy ship's a beauty," in Pinafore," is declared by F. S. Salius to have appeared originally as a buffo duet in "The Burgomaster of Sant-dan," written by Donizetti in 1827. Mr. Saltus says he has addressed a note to Sir Arthur asking him if he has ever seen the score of Donizetti's work, but has received -An effort is being made to restore to Ire-

land its olden fame as an egg-producing country. A poultry farm has been established in County Meath and stocked with the Houdan fowl and the Rouen duck; and the cottagers in the neighborhood have been encouraged to raise poultry by the gift of sittings of eggs, to which is attached the condition that one-naif the brood is to be eturned to the farm. The experiment has so far worked admirably, and a poultry show has just been held, in which nearly all the specimens were hatched upon this poultry farm in Meath.

-The Parisians are rejoicing in the pros pect of being able to indulge in the sport of salmon fish-ing in the seine and the Marne at no distant day. The artificial fecundation of 80,000 salmon ova is going on in the aquarium of the Trocadero; and when the fry is sufficiently grown to support the change, these rivers and their affluents are to be stocked with the young fish. The parent salmon, some 500 in number, were imported m California in 1878. It has been calculated that the it could be successfully accomplished, would represent

an annual gain to the country of some 40,000,0 0 france -The Duke of Abercorn, just deceased, i the Duke of Brentham of Disraeli's "Lothair," and was styled in England "great matches." One of the girls is Duchess of Buccleugh, and another would have been Duchess of Mariborough, had not the marriage been dissolved in 1863, while Marchioness of Blandford. One is Marchioness of Lansdowns, and three became Countsases Durham, Litchfield, and Winterton. The youngest, Maud, Lady Lansdowne, was the Corisande o thair." An engagement existed between her and the

Marquis of Bute, which religious differences interrupted -Never, probably, since the Guards left London for Culloden, and Hogarth sketched them as they marched under Highgate Arch to Finchley, have they had in England a scene of military disorder to match the exhibition made by the City of London Mili-tia on their departure from Aldershot the other day. The regiment was a thousand strong, and of that tota over 0.0 men, including many non-commissioned offi-cers, had descrited Mars for Bacchus and were in a con-dition of more or less decided drunkenness. By all accounts the speciacle was very extracrdinary. The valiant auxiliaries moved at will, and halted of their own accord whenever a liquor store was encountered.

-The whale fishery on the coast of Maine has come to an end. It not only proved an unprofitable industry, but the stench from the factories at Boothbay and Bristol was intolerable. The whales found off th coast were pienty in number, and were easily captured with bomb lances. While the blubber of an Arctic whale is generally two feet in thickness, that of the hump backs, which is the species found on the Maine coast humpback is some twenty to thirty harrels, and is a low grade oil. During the existence of the industry nearly one hundred whales have been shot. Three steamer were employed and nearly one hundred men. The ca ital invested in steamers, factories, &c., was \$30,000.

-The process of manufacturing nitrous oxide gas has been greatly simplified, and the product thus derived is probably as perfect as can now be realized by chemical skill. Saits of ammonia are dissolved in nitric acid, and thus, on being dried off in a sand bath until it becomes like sugar, is called ammonium. A quantity of the latter is put into a retort and subjected to two hun-dred and forty degrees of heat until it throws off gas, which passes first through a jar of water, then, success sively, through one of sulphate of iron and one of caus ic potash, from which it comes forth as nitrous oxide tion this quantity of gas can be condensed until it becomes a itquid capable of being contained in an iron cylindrical jar six inches to diameter and one and a half feet high—becoming gas again when allowed to escape.

-A duel between a lady and a gentleman recently occurred at Warsaw. The latter had offered the lady his hand, which she refused, whereupon he spread abroad reports injurious to her good name. Hev-eral gentlemen came, forward in a knightly manner and volunteered to avenge her by challenging her calumnia tor to a duel. She replied that if a duel was required in ninded damael prided herself upon being a good shot and resolved to punish her traducer, but not to injure him mortally. She sent him a challenge, he accepted it, and the duclists met in a place outside Warsaw. Happily both missed their aim. The lady wanted to fire a cond time; but her second assured ber that full repara tion had been made. Her adversary was so moved by her masculine gallantry that he made her a formal apology, which she accepted.

-Some experiments lately made in an English coal mine, relating to temperature and moisture at different arasons, show some interesting facts. The lis drometer was placed as nearly as D. selb a equivilerant from roof, sides, and floor, and the highest stid lowest temperatures observed were, in summer, 85° 02', and in winter, 845° 02'. The greatest and smallest amount of moleture in a cubic fact of air from the first working place to the return air was, in summer, 11 1 grains 3% and in winter, 0.55 grains 3). The observations showed how quickly and readily the air assumed the temperature of the aurrounding strats, which was of course, independent of serface temperature, and that the difference between the quantity of vapor in a cubic fool of air on the surface and in the return air wa greater the lower the temperature was on the surface The colder the air the less moisture it contained, and its